Unit 1 : Read all about it

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
digital	رقمي
version	نسخه - اصدار
Print (v)	يطبع
role (n)	دور
compare (v)	يقارن
style	اسلوب
persuasive (adj)	مقنع
affairs	شئون
key	مفتاح - رئيسي
points	نقاط
lecture	محاضره
report	تقرير - يبلغ
event	حدث
review	مقاله نقديه- مراجعه
identify	يتعرف علي
bias	التحيز
skills	مهارات
exaggeration (n)	مبالغه - اسراف
description	وصف
type	نوع
tabloid	صحيفه شعبيه
broadsheet	صحيفه علي ورق كبير
publish	ينشــر
publisher	ناشر - دار نشر
come out (v)	يصدر (كتاب)
headlines	عنوان رئيسي
include	يتضمن
rhyme	سجع - قافية
jokes	نكت
pages	صفحات
formal	رسمي
International (adj)	دولي
article	مقاله
fully-booked	محجوزه بالكامل

English	Arabic
negatives	سلبيات
record (v) / (n)	يسجل - تسجيل
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
responsibility	مسئوليه
impact on	تأثير علي
access (n)	اذن الوصول (الدخول على مواقع التواصل)
regular (adj)	منتظم
stress (n) / (v)	ضغط / يؤكد على
true	حقيقي
spread	ينشر
trust	يثق
general	عام
exclusive (adj)	حصري
display (v)	يعرض
recommend	يوصي - يرشح
summarise	يلخص
guess	يخمن
compensate	يعوض
state	دولة – حالة
coastal (adj)	ساحلي
airport	مطار
passengers	مسافرين
safe	امن
life (pl. lives)	حياه (حيوات)
rescue (v)	ينقذ
regional (adj)	اقليمي
region (n)	منطقه
rescuers	المنقذون
weigh	يزن
consequently	وبالتالي
trustful	موثوق فيه
crew	طاقم طائره- سفينه
personally	شخصيا
source	مصدر

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freezing	متجمد	report	يبلغ- تقرير
petrified (adj)	متحجر - مرعب	scene	مشهد
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	edge	حافه
board	لوح خشبي	statement	بيان- عباره
up-to-date	حديث	volunteer	متطوع
inaccurate	غير متقن	announce	يعلن
point of view	وجهه نظر	experience (v) / (n)	يمر بتجربة / تجربة
placement	توظيف – وضع- تحديد	flight	رحله جويه
facts	حقائق	damage	تلف - خساره
support	يؤيد- يساند	occasion	مناسبه
citizen	مواطن	pilot	طيار
plunge	يندفع – يغطس – يسقط	investigator	محقق
terrifying	مرعب	engine	ماتور
scream	يصرخ	gain	يكتسب
model	نموذج	evacuate	يخلي
current	حالي	emotional	عاطفي
mislead	يضلل	effect	تلأثير
spin	يلف حول نفسه	match (v) / (n)	يطابق- مباراه
position	موضع - مكانه	extreme	شديد
certain	مؤكد	adjectives	اهداف
present	حالي- هديه- يقدم	frightening	مخيف
journalism	الصحافه	frightened	خائف
trap (v) / (n)	يعلق / فخ / مصيدة	fright	الخوف
dig out	يحفر - ينقب	phrase	عباره
conclude	يختم- يستنتج	verb	فعل
personally	شخصيا	mean	يعني- يقصد- بخيل
state	يحدد- حاله	dramatically	بشكل مثير
society	مجتمع	remove	يزيل
update	يحدث	imagine	يتخيل
in my view	من وجهه نظري	groups	مجموعات
factual	واقعي	interview	مقابله شخصيه
false	خطأ - زائف	reporter	مراسل
manage	يدير- ينجح	eyewitness	شاهد عيان
objective (n) / (adj)	هدف / موضوعى	wait for	ينتظر
solution	حل	summary	ملخص
priceless (adj)	لا يقدر بثمن	member	عضو
whilst	بينما / لكن / مع أن	cabin	كابينه القياده
due to	بسبب	research	بحث
sum up	يلخص	interests	اهتمامات
constant	مستمر	similarity	تشابه
cycle	يركب عجله	difference	اختلاف

anxious	قلق	share	يشارك
pottery (n)	الفخار – صناعة الفخار	bookseller	بائع الكتب
public	العامه	celebrity	شخص مشهور
available	متاح	within	ضمن
effort	مجهود	deaths	وفيات
stunning (adj)	مدهش	trainee	متدرب
media course	دوره اعلاميه	accident	حادثه
editor	محرر	authorities	سلطات
data	بيانات	got stuck	عالق - اتحشر
persuade	يقنع	departure	رحيل
positives	ايجابيات	balance	توازن
snowstorm	عاصفه ثلجيه	Omission	حذف/ اهمال / تقصير
sand storm	عاصفة رملية	spade	جاروف
claim (v) / (n)	يطلب – يدعى / ادعاء	storeroom	مخزن
lane	ممر - حارة	antiquity	العصور القديمة / مقتنى أثرى
sequence	تسلسل- سياق	accurate	دقيق - متقن
block	يسد - يعوق	quality	صفه - جوده
route	خط سير - مسار	grumpy	غاضب
square	مربع	apprenticeship	تدريب مهني

Definitions

scene	A single piece of action that happens in one place in a film, book etc
stunning	extremely attractive or impressive
tabloid	A newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs or stories, mainly about famous people, funny things
broadsheet	A newspaper printed in large sheets of paper (a series newspaper)
bias	a strong feeling in favour of or against one group of people, or one side in an argument, often not based on fair judgment
piracy	The crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs
cheat (v) **a cheat (n)**	To behave in a dishonest way to win or to get an advantage in a competition, game, or examination. Something that is dishonest or unfair غش Someone who is dishonest and cheats. غشاش
mislead	to cause someone to believe something that is not true
inaccurate	not completely exact or correct
casualty	Someone or something that suffers as a result of a particular event or situation
spin	to describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it.
balance	To give equal attention to all sides or opinions (fair) يوازن

court	A place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge who examines the evidence and decide if someone is guilty or not.
highlights	The most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something such as a holiday, performance, or sports competition.
grumpy	easily irritated or annoyed
law	A system of rules that people must obey
criminal	Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty

Prepositions & Expressions

at a lower price	بثمن منخفض	a great bitter lake	احدى البحيرات المرة
report an event	يبلغ عن حدث	terrible for business	بمناسبه
it is known that	من المعروف ان	on business	في مهمه عمل
on saturdays	في ايام السبت	balanced point of view	وجه نظر متوازنه
do\ cause damage	يسبب تلف	have/bear responsibility	يتحمل المسئوليه
expert on / in / at	خبير في	on display	معروض
a ten-minute break	استراحة 10 دقائق	complain to	يشتكي لـ
on social media	على مواقع التواصل	complain about	يشتكي بخصوص
much more common	اكثر شيوعا جدا من	complain of	يشتكي من مرض
an internet cheat	غشاش الانترنت	a large sum of money	مبلغ كبير من المال
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بانفاس مكبوته	get into journalism	يدخل مجال الصحافه
long-awaited	الذي طال انتظاره	pros and cons	مميزات و عيوب
type up	ينسخ	keep a secret	يحفظ السر
make a plan	يعمل خطه	it is claimed	يدعي ان
play a role in	يلعب دور في	in a dishonest way	بطريقه غير امينه
in a new way	بطريقه جديده	be introduced into	يقدم ل
put in prison	يضع في السجن	illegally copy	نسخه غير شرعيه
a 20-year-old-student	طالب ذو عشرين عاما	for this reason	لهذا السبب
on this occasion	في هذه المناسبه	encourage +.... + to	يشجع ان
make a lot of money	يكسب مالا	rely on	يعتمد علي
breaking news	اخبار عاجله	at the top of the page	في قمه الصفحه
news agency	وكاله انباء	emotional effect	تأثير وجداني
think of - about	يفكر في	nature reserve	محميه طبيعيه
date back	يرجع تاريخه الى	to the full advantage	بالشكل الامثل
central cairo	وسط القاهره	pirated digital copies	نسخ رقميه مقرصنه
angry about	غاضب بخصوص	break the news	اذاع الخبر
digital version	نسخه رقميه	print version	نسخه مطبوعه

synonyms

type	sort – kind	نوع
evacuate	abandon - desert	يخلى
terrifying	frightening - scary	مخيف - مرعب
compensate	make up for	يعوض
omission	carelessness	اهمال
stunning	attractive - fantastic	مدهش
grumpy	cross - irritable	غاضب – هائج
highlight	emphasis	يلقى الضوء على - يؤكد
view	opinion – sight- scenery- scene	مشهد- رأي
priceless	precious	لا يقدر بثمن
cheat	deceit – fraud -deception	يغش – خداع- غش
prison	jail- imprisonment-	سجن
block	prevent	يمنع
occur	happen – take place	يحدث
common	mutual - popular	عام - شامل
piracy	privateering – fraud -looting	قرصنه
mention	remind –remember -indicate	يذكر
quality	goodness - fineness	جوده -صفه
obtain	get	يحصل علي
Long - awaited	expected, wanted, promised,	طال انتظاره
spin	Whirl – revolve – turn around	يلف - يدور

Antonyms

terrifying	مرعب	delightful – pleasant	مبهج
factual	واقعى	nonfactual – unreal	غير واقعى
experienced	ذو خبرة	inexperienced	عديم الخبرة
stunning	مدهش - مذهل	ugly – unimpressive	قبيح – غير مؤثر
omission	اهمال	carefulness – success	الحرص – النجاح
Include	يتضمن – يشتمل على	exclude	يستبعد
block	يمنع	Free- unblock	يطلق سراح
digital	رقمى	analogue	غير رقمى
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
legal	قانوني	illegal	غير قانونى
download	ينزل ملفات من النت	upload	يرفع ملفات على الانترنت
common	شائع - محبوب	Uncommon- individual	غير شائع – شخصي
usual	معتاد	unusual	غير معتاد
support	يؤيد	oppose	يعارض
belief	اعتقاد - تصديق	disbelief	عدم تصديق – انكار
respect	احترام	disrespect	عدم احترام
secure	مؤمن	insecure – unprotected	غير مؤمن

security	الامن	insecurity	انعدام الأمن
convict	المتهم - المدان	innocent	بريء

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
include يتضمن	inclusion تضمين	included متضمن
explain يشرح - يفسر	explanation تفسير	explanatory تفسيري
contain يحتوى على	content محتوى	containable يمكن احتوائه
argue يجادل	argument مناقشة - جدل	argumentative جدلى
endanger يعرض للخطر	danger خطر	dangerous خطير
pirate يخطف – يقوم بأعمال القرصنة	pirate – piracy – قرصان القرصنة	piratical قرصانى
rescue ينقذ	rescue – rescuer منقذ - انقاذ	rescued منقذ (تم انقاذه)
produce ينتج	producer–production منتج – انتاج	productive انتاجى
secure يؤمن	security الأمن	secure أمن
personate يجسد	personality شخصية	personal شخصى
view يشاهد	view رأى	viewable قابل للعرض
shock يصدم	shock صدمة	shocked مصدوم
Investigate يحقق – يتحرى	Investigation تحقيق	
claim يدعى	claim ادعاء	
cheat يغش	a cheat غش - غشاش	
interview يجرى مقابلة شخصية	interview – interviewer – لقاء اذاعى – المحاور	

Make or Do

عادة نستخدم make للتحدث عن انتاج او خلق (صناعة) او بناء شئ جديد.

عادة نستخدم do للتحدث عن عمل (أداء) او مهمة او نشاط.

Make	Do
make a noise يثير ضوضاء	do a job يؤدى وظيفة
make a mistake يخطئ	do the homework يحل الواجب
make a speech يلقى خطابا	do the housework يقوم بشغل البيت
make a table يصنع منضدة	do the washing up يقوم بغسل الأطباق
make arrangements يقوم بترتيبات	do well in يؤدى بصورة جيدة
make a phone call يتصل تليفونيا	do a survey يقوم بعمل احصائية
make a difference يحدث اختلاف فى	do an operation يجرى عملية جراحية
make a decision يتخذ قرار	do work يقوم بالعمل
make money / a fortune يكون ثروة	do a project on يعمل بحث أو دراسة عن
make a profit / loss يحقق ربح / خسارة	do research on / into يعمل أبحاث على

make a choice	يختار	do the shopping	يتسوق
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	do business	يقوم بعمل تجارى
make a promise	يقدم وعدا	do things	يفعل أشياء
make troubles	يسبب متاعب	do repairs	يقوم بعمل اصلاحات
make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء	do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف
make a discovery	يقوم بعمل اكتشاف	do exercise	يتدرب
make an achievement	يحقق انجاز	do a quiz	يحل مسابقة
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	do a hobby	يمارس هواية
make effort	يبذل مجهود	do a test	يمتحن

Great Expectations كلمات الفصل الأول

orphan	يتيم	grave	قبر	commit	يرتكب	guilty	مذنب
marsh	مستنقع	pie	فطيرة	crime	جريمة	horror	رعب
nervous	عصبي	leg irons	أصفاد قدم	mist	ضباب	handcuffs	أصفاد يد
blacksmith	حداد	file	مبرد	grab	يمسك	get away	يهرب
graveyard	مدافن	convict	مجرم	set off	يبدأ رحلة	fond of	مغرم بـ

تعريفات القصة

blacksmith	A person who makes things from iron.		
convict	Someone who is in prison for a crime		
file	Metal tool with rough surfaces for shaping or smoothing metal.		
grab	Get hold of something suddenly or roughly		
handcuffs	Two metal rings linked together which are locked around the wrists.		
leg irons	Two metal rings , linked with a chain , which are attached to the ankles		
marsh	Low ground which is usually wet	set off	Begin a journey
commit a crime	Do something which is illegal	get away	To have escaped

Reading

New Harry Potter Book shown on line

Photographs of all 784 pages of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have **appeared** on the internet four days before J. K . Rowling's final book **is due to be** published. It is not known who took the photographs of the book, whose **contents** have been kept a secret before the book is published at 12.01 am Saturday. Some websites have **removed** the photos after receiving warnings from the **publisher's** lawyers, but photos of the book can still be read on other sites. It is also **claimed** that some people were **typing up** the photos to share on social media. This all occurred despite the careful **security** which has been put in a place before the book is published. This **included** asking the **booksellers** not to tell in the media when or if they had copies of the book. The incident **highlights** the problems of online book **piracy**, which is becoming much more common.

Internet cheat ruins Potter surprise

Just four days before J.K.Rowling's final book about Harry Potter is published, an internet **cheat** has shared every page of the book online. This has **ruined** the surprise

for millions of readers, who have been **waiting with bated breath** to find out what happens to the famous character. Several websites show photographs of every page of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows , which means that you can read the whole book online, including the **long-awaited ending**. Lawyers have **demanded** that the websites stop showing the illegal photos and, fortunately, some websites have agreed. However, other people have typed up the text from the photos and likely to **share** the story on other websites. Fans of Harry Potter were shocked by the news. " It's terrible" says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who plans to buy the new book for her children. " The person who has done this should be put in **prison** ."

Grand Museum for Cairo

When the Egyptian Museum was built in 1901 it was one of the largest museums in the Middle East. It had over 120,000 **exhibits** but only some could be **displayed** and the rest were unseen in **storerooms**. Some people complained that the 19th century museum was a little dark and dusty too, so **priceless** exhibits couldn't be displayed to their full advantage. Others **claimed** that the small rooms meant that there was always a **queue** to see the famous Tutankhamun. A **frequent** visitor to the Museum, Salma Ahmed **mentioned** that the very busy traffic in central Cairo also made the building difficult to get to. Salma told us that the old museum was beautiful but more space and a better **location** was needed in the 21st century. The **solution to** these problems is the new Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza, a **stunning** location next to the pyramids, looking towards the Western Desert. This exciting project is a state of the art space with **interactive exhibits** and a **floor** plan that takes you on a journey through the treasures of Egyptian **antiquity**. Salma **denied** that the new museum was too expensive and **argued** that Egypt's **historic** past should be displayed in a wonderful **setting** for all to see. No one can **complain about** that!

Piracy is a crime

In recent , a new former Danish student in her late 20s was punished for selling **pirated digital copies** of textbooks. The criminal lawyer stated that the **convict** has now received a punishment for **violating** copyright law when asked to give a reason why she sold books that she does not own the rights to, the student said she was helping students **obtain** books at a lower price. It was made clear to her that copying e books that one does not own the rights to is illegal .In addition to being punished by law,. She is also required to pay a large **sum** of money for the crime of **piracy**.

Ever Given blocks Suez Canal

Rescuers have finally moved a huge ship which **blocked** traffic going through the Suez Canal. The ship, called the Ever Given, is 400 meters long and **weighs** 200,000 tonnes. It is one of the largest of this type of ship in the world.

The ship was travelling through the Suez Canal on 23 March when there was a **sand storm**. The ship's captain said that a strong wind **spun** the ship so that both its front and back hit the sides of the canal. The result was that no ships could travel past

the ship for nearly a week. Yesterday, more than 380 ships were waiting to pass through the canal. Many ship companies wanted to know if there was another **route**. A few of the ships' captains decided to **go around** the south of Africa instead, but this added about eight days to their journeys. At the same time, some countries **announced** that they would send **products** by air, but this is about three times more expensive as sending it by ship. The accident was **terrible** for businesses around the world.That is because around12% of the world's business products pass through the canal each day so the accident cost both Egypt and the other countries millions of dollars.

Luckily, smaller Egyptian boats finally were able to move the Ever Given yesterday. They did an amazing job. They moved around 30,000 square meters of sand under the ship before they took the ship to the **Great Bitter Lake**, in the middle of the canal. The canal **authorities** told us that they won't know the true cause of the accident until they investigate. Although the canal is **open** for ships again today, traffic through the canal won't return to normal for many days. **Experts** are **investigating** the possible **casualties** for all sides. They are also studying the accident carefully to see how Egypt can be **compensated** financially.

Millions to spent on a project that will make our traffic worse

Car **drivers** are angry about plans to open a new bus lane from the city centre. The plan, which will cost an **enormous** LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. “Traffic in the city is already **terrible**,” says businesswoman Mrs El Baz. “If they close Nile Road, it will be even worse.” Another business person who uses South Road regularly, Mr Fawzy says, “Why are they planning to close roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to take buses because they are too slow.”

New route to serve university

There are plans for a new **bus lane** from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million project will mean closing Nile Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The **organisers** believe the project will help attract students to the university and that the **electric buses** will also **reduce** pollution. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a **long-term plan** to persuade people to use **public transport** rather than driving, to help reduce traffic and air pollution.

Exciting plan for hotel

A new, modern hotel is planned for White Beach. There will be rooms for 200 people and most will look out over the beautiful beach. The project should give work to many local people and bring more tourists to a beach that few people know about. They will also open a new road to the hotel, to replace the old one which is difficult to drive down.

A social media post

12 hours **trapped** in my car in Germany. Thousands of us are trapped in our cars after a **record snowstorm**, about 20 cms of snow an hour. A few people with **spades** are trying to dig out their cars. Snow's now stopped, and some people are leaving their cars to try and walk home.

Bias

Tarek loves a football team called the Reds. He writes reports on their matches, online, but the reports do not give **a balanced point of view**! He always puts the Reds" report at the top of the page when they win, but not when they lose! **This is bias by placement**. He always puts a spin on his stories, too. For example, when the Reds lose, it is because they did not have their best players. However, he does not report the fact that the other team did not have their best players when the Reds win! **This is bias by omission**. Nevertheless, Tarek's reports are not **inaccurate**: he does not want to **mislead** you and the reports tell you what really happened in the match. After all, he cannot change the result!

Types of media bias

Bias by placement:

- **Position of the article on the page** – the stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.

Bias by omission:

- Leaving out certain stories.
- Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer"s point of view.

- Bias by spin:

- Choosing examples or data which support one side.
- Presenting an opinion as a fact.
- Using emotional language to persuade the reader.

Language Notes

ruin (v) **يدمر = to damage irreparably**

- Your carelessness will **ruin** your chances of promotion

ruin (n) **أطلال - دمار = the state of being ruined** / the remains of something destroyed

- The city lay in **ruins** after the earthquake.

highlight (v) يلقى الضوء على =
to attract attention or emphasize something important
- The report **highlights** the need for increased funding.
- The study **highlighted** the problems of people living in rural areas.
- **highlight (v) يظلل جزء مكتوب = to mark text on paper or a computer screen with a colour to emphasize it:**
- Immediately after the meeting, it's helpful to **highlight** important points in your notes

Highlight (n) = **The best or most exciting, entertaining, or interesting part of something:**
- **Highlights** of the match will be shown after the news.

Long – awaited (adj) - (adj noun) حدث أو شيء طال انتظاره = A long-awaited event or thing is one that someone has been waiting for for a long time.
- Many people were happy when the read about **the long-awaited** signing of a peace agreement.
- The publication of his **long awaited** autobiography was a surprise for me.

violate (v) يتعدى على – ينتهك = to break or act against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, or something that should be treated with respect
- They were charged with **violating** federal law.
- It seems that the troops deliberately **violated** the ceasefire agreement.

announce (v) يعلن رسميا = to make something known or tell people about something officially:
- They **announced** the death of their mother in the local paper.
- She **announced** the winner of the competition to an excited audience.
- The prime minister has **announced** that public spending will be increased next year.

open (v) يفتح
- She **opened** the front door to see who's knocking.

Open (v) = to (cause to) begin:
- I'm going to **open** an account with another bank.
- A new radio station is due to open (up) next month

open (adj) مفتوح = not closed or fastened:
- someone had left the window wide (= completely) **open**.
- An **open** suitcase lay on her bed..

casualty (c. n) = a person injured or killed in a serious accident or war

- The train was derailed but there were no **casualties**, police said.
- The rebels suffered heavy **casualties**.
- So far, only one **casualty** has been rescued from the scene of the explosion

and = In addition **بالإضافة إلى ذلك + جملة**

- We went shopping **and** visited some friends.
- We went shopping. **In addition**, we visited some friends.

In addition to + v- ingبالإضافة إلي = Besides = As well as + v-ingبالإضافة إلى

- **Besides going** shopping, we visited some friends.
- **In addition to going** shopping, we visited some friends.
- **As well as going** shopping, we visited some friends.

لاحظ أن الفاعل واحد في الجملتين في المثال السابق

إذا استخدمت as well as في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:

- I am very keen on politics. My brother is very keen on politics.
- **I as well as my brother am** very keen on politics

(Although - though – even though - even if- but)

- **تستخدم الروابط السابقة فى التعبير عن التناقض:**
- **هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها جملة (فاعل ثم فعل) و تعني بالرغم من**
- **تأتى هذه الروابط فى أول أو وسط الجملة**
- **تأتى but فى وسط الجملة ويأتى بعدها جملة كاملة**

- He was poor, **but (however+ yet)** he was happy.
- **Although** he was poor, he was happy.
- He was happy **although / even if / even though/though** he was poor.

- **هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها شبه جملة و تعني بالرغم من**

Despite,
In spite of,
Regardless of, **+ اسم (V. ing) + الجملة الثانية**
With all,
For all

- **In spite of being** poor, he was happy.
- **Despite his poverty**, he was happy.
- **Despite being clever**, he got low marks in exams.

damage (v) = to harm or spoil something:

- Many buildings were badly **damaged** during the war.
- It was a scandal that **damaged** a lot of reputations.
- damage (n) = harm or injury:
- Strong winds had caused serious **damage** to the roof.
- Recent discoveries about corruption have done serious **damage** to the

company's reputation.

- The doctors were worried that he might have suffered brain **damage**.

damages = تعويضات

= money that a person or organization is ordered by a court of law to pay to another person or organization because they are responsible for harming them

- They want the rival company to withdraw the product and pay **damages**.

Stop to + infinitive يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئا

- He **stopped to read** his newspaper.

♦**Stop + gerund (v+ing) يتوقف عن عمل شيء**

- He **stopped reading** his newspaper.

stun يدهش	sting يلدغ	stunt دوبلير

- His performance has **stunned** everyone.
- He died when a scorpion **stung** him.
- He works as a **stunt** for many famous actors

frequent (adj) متكرر	frequently (adv) بشكل متكرر	Frequency (n) تردد

- She enjoyed the **frequent** visits of her grandchildren.
- There is a **frequent** bus service into the centre of town.
- John is a **frequent** tourist to Egypt.
- One who **frequently** looks back can't go far.
- He tuned his radio to the police **frequency**.

mention يذكر	remind يذكر (شخص)	remember يتذكر(من تلقاء نفسه) – يرسل تحية

- **Mention** the causes of the population growth?
- Please, **remind** me of the time of the meeting.
- She **reminded** me that we had to pay the telephone bill.
- Please **remember** to pay the telephone bill.
- I **remember** visiting Port Said when I was young.
- **Remember** me to your kind father.

accident حادثة	incident حدث عابر فى قصة / فيلم	event حدث هام

- My car was completely wrecked in the **accident**.
- The **incident** has been widely reported in the press.
- Today's news is full of **incidents**.
- Leaving home was a major **event** in his life.

come out (كتاب – جريدة) يصدر لا توضع فى المبني للمجهول	publish ينشر (كتاب – جريدة)	spread – ينشر – ينتشر (خبر) اشاعه – الحب - السلام

- The novel **came out** in 1995.
- Oliver Twist **was published** in 1889

The disease **spread** rapidly throughout Europe.

experience خبرة – تجربة حياتية	experience يمر بتجربة	experiment تجربة علمية

- **Experience** is the mother of wisdom **(idiom)**
- She gained good experience through her work for our company
- She **experienced** the worst time of her life in the hospital.
- Teachers carry out simple experiments in the laboratory.

Contain (يحتوي علي سيء بداخله)
include(يشتمل علي يتضمن –من الصعب فصله) & including (متضمنا - شاملا)
- Consist of (يتكون من) & enclose (يحيط ب – يرفق شيء بشيء)

- The museum **contains** a number of original artworks.
- The price for the hotel **includes** breakfast.
- His job **includes** looking after the animals in the garden.
- The football team should **consist of** eleven people.
- They stole everything in my purse, **including** my credit cards.
- The swimming pool **was enclosed** by a high fence.

require يتطلب - يستلزم acquire يكتسب inquire يسال

- -The college **acquired** a reputation for very high standards.
- The project **requires** considerable investment.

We rang the hospital again to **inquire** how the old man was.

adjectives ending in ed تصف من يشعر بالشعور	Adjectives ending in ing تصف ما يسبب الشعور
- He was **frightened** of the fierce dog. - She was momentarily **confused** by the foreign road signs.	- Dinosaurs were **frightening** animals. - The instructions are terribly **confusing**. Could you help me with them, please?

print (v / n) يطبع – طباعة – نسخة - صورة - بصمات

- I'm waiting for a document to **print**.
- The print quality (= the quality of the text produced) of the new laser printer is excellent
- I had some **prints** made of the party photos. نسخ
- The burglar had left his **prints** all over the window. بصمات

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes

Choose the correct answer:

1- The …………………….. of the crash reduced the car to a third of its original length.
a) impact b) face c) scar d) surface

2- What is the best .... for a headache?
a) treat b) treatment c) illness d) surgeon

3- The police have suspected that the man was the criminal so he was sent to the………to be judged.
a) court b) police station c) prison d) place

4- The students will be playing tennis on .... number four this afternoon.
a) court b) caught c) field d) place

5- Adam's football team is not very good. They usually lose in the first …………..of the competition.
a) number b) final c) round d) cup

6- He's just bought a new ………………………….. camera.
a) clinical b) cervical c) optional d) digital

7- Doctors keep the .... of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.
a) paper b) records c) placements d) figures

8- The man who………..suddenly through the dark made us all so terrified that we ran away when we saw him.
a) disappeared b) appeared c) places d) meet

9- This year's Olympic Games will be the biggest ever …………………. event.
a) accident b) incident c) event d) happen

10- Scientists hope to develop an .... that uses solar energy to fly.
a) ship b) fly c) aircraft d) bicycle

11- I told my friend that this problem is ………..and he shouldn't tell anyone about it
a) public b) general c) secret d) warnings

12. There are some wonderful…………………..in Al Ahram Weekly this week.
a) articles b) tale c) poets d) papers

13. His ………………….. of the accident seemed most convincing.
a) copies b) version c) division d) revision

14. His arguments in favour of a new school are very ……………………….
a) depressive b) causative c) persuasive d) explosive

15. ……………… believe that the coming drought will be extensive.
a) Lawyers b) Teachers c) Experts d) Engineers

16. Did I .... that I'm going to the park after school?
A tell b) comment c) whisper d) mention

17- I saw the ………………….. of an ancient temple.
a-rains b-reins c-runs d-ruins

18- A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not …
a) an event b) a crime c) an incident d) a game.

19- She accused the press photographers of …………………… her privacy.
a) estimating b) negotiating c) insulting d) violating
20- There was a degree of …………………….. in his description of events.
a) exploration b) mention c) exaggeration d) radiation
21- The patient should have his medicines……….or his state will be worse.
a) gradually b) regularly c) day d) orally
22-…………… is the crime of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs
a) Theft b) robbery c) Murder d) Piracy
23- A……………is someone who decides what will be published on the newspapers or magazines and where will be published.
a) publisher b) beggar c) writer d) editor
24- The teacher.......................... to know why the students were all late.
a) demanded b) forced c) told d) wandered
25- Not many people have read my cousin's book because she could not find a ....
a) library b) publisher c) bookshop d) bookseller
26- Someone who is involved in illegal activities or has been proved guilty is…………
a) cheat b) criminal c) officer d) bookseller
27- I have a very................... teacher who tolerates no jokes at all.
a) funny b) strict c) optimistic d) thoughtful
28- The teacher became very............... after the kids started causing problems.
a) serious b) seriousness c) seriously d) joking
29- "News play an important role in society nowadays." A synonym for "role" is ……
a. part b. chart c. crisp d. curse
30- Someone who is dishonest and deceives people is a……..
a- deceit b- cheat c-thieves d-lawyer
31- She's a very pretty actress. I cannot be blamed, and neither can others, if we awaited her appearance with ………… breath.
a- bated b- pitied c- baited d- patted
32- Finally, Adel Emam made his ………………… return to the theatre yesterday.
a- short - waiting b- long - awaited c- heavily - awaiting d- proudly – waits
33- The secretary has typed …………………. the whole contract.
a) up b) down c) after d) on
34- He wouldn't try to …………………. you. It's not his style.
a) mislead b) cheated c) thief d)make up
35- Of course robbery is against the ……………………………………
a)court b) judge c) lawyer d) law
36- The doctor has been accused of…………………. professional ethics
a) ventilating b) violating c) visualising d) vomiting
37- There's no fixed ……in this market . You should debate well to get what you want.
a) prize b) price c) breeze d) pounds

38. In addition to …………………. novels, he also translated a lot of books.
a) write b) writing c) wrote d) to write
39- Students in all kinds of schools should practise the four …………..: reading, writing, listening and speaking to be fluent in languages.
a) skulls b) things c) skills d) languages
40. Hossam's ……………………. in the team is in doubt.
a) exclusion b) inclusion c) treatment d) denial
41- her …….from the list of Oscar nominees has surprised us all. She's a great actress.
a) exclusion b) inclusion c) revolution d) aviation
42- My hobbies ………………… reading and painting.
a. consist b. contain c) include d)attitude
43- The police reached the ………….. of the crime. They prevented anyone from touching anything.
a) location b) destination c) scene d)placement
44- My job ……………… making copies, answering phones, and other duties.
a) contains b) consists c) includes d) have
45- The incident ………… the problems of online book piracy.
a) highways b) highlights c) heights d) high quality
46- I really enjoyed this book. It is written in a very simple...................
a) stand b) steel c) stool d) style
47-…………. protects your work from being commercially exploited by someone else.
a. Photocopying b. Copyright c. Enterprise d. reputation
48 - I missed the game, but I saw the ……………..on the evening news.
a) highlights b) heights c) highways d) high heels
49- We are proud of Mohammed Salah for .... achievements in the Champions League.
a) carrying b) scoring c) doing d) making
50- This is an …………… museum where children can actively manipulate the exhibits.
a) active b) interactive c) interchangeable d) decisive
51-.My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, he's studying...... at university.
a) law b) low c) lawful d) lower
52- A number of the monuments are of considerable …………………………
a) treaty b) antiquity c) temples d) majority
53- The forces has consistently ……………………. using napalm.
a) dismissed b) ordered c) demolished d) denied
54- Work has a ……………………… root but sweet fruit. **(idiom)**
a) bitter b) stronger c) deeper d) marker
55- The bank ……………….. the company from bankruptcy.
a. served b. rescued c. motioned d. mentioned
56- Hospitals are on standby ready to deal with ……………….. being flown in from the crash site.
a) medicines b) casualties c) remedies d) wounds

57- As well as ………….. an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
a) being b) to be c) be d) having been
58- The government .... a lot of charitable organisations financially.
a- supports b) opposes c) allows d) permits
59- Tom Cruise is a clever actor. He ……………. on the stage perfectly.
a) performs b) operates c) pretends d) makes
60- Police are looking for the ……who stole a car yesterday. The main suspect is a man in his forties.
a) innocent b) criminal c) lawyer d) officer
61- .The criminal should be punished and spent some years of their lives in …..
a) streets b) prisons c) schools d) factories
62- That famous film critic ناقد writes …………………….. for the newspapers.
a) revisions b) reviews c) criticism d) clerks
63- All on the plane were killed, …………………….. the pilot.
a. included b. includes c. include d. including
64- Imagination is the …………….. of creation. **(idiom)**
a) resources b) source c) friends d) helpers
65- With the expansion of the Internet, ……………….. has grown more widespread.
a) piracy b) pirated c) pirate d) private
66- The manager is busy ………………….. some job applicants.
a) operating b) competing c) interviewing d) speaking
67- The product ……………….. that it can make you thin without dieting.
a) announce b) claims c) accuses d) advises
68- Ali .... that Tarek broke the window, but Tarek is innocent!
a-claimed b-clapped c-calmed d-mention
69- Our head teacher is .... He is always quiet and does not often laugh?
a) furious b) serious c)genius d) curious
70- Nabila ....her grandchildren. She always gives them lots of food and presents!
a annoys b hates c spills d spoils
71- Some young mothers feel ………………….. in their own homes.
a) donated b) imprisoned c) leaked d) persuaded
72- "She was shocked by the bad news" A synonym for "shocked" is ……………………
a. suspected b. stunned c. relaxed d. relieved
73- "A strong wind spun the ship." A synonym for "spun" here is …………………..
a. straightened b. whirled c. assisted d. helped
74- "We are happy to announce the engagement of our daughter." A synonym for "announce" here is ……………………
a) conceal b. hide c. decline d. declare
75- "The victim demanded that he get a compensation." A synonym for "demanded" here is ……………
a. obliged b. requested c. inquired d. enquired
76- "Nothing will ever compensate for his lost childhood." "Compensate" means ………

a. own up to b. make up for c. fine d. penalize

77- "They announced their engagement." The opposite of "announced" is …………

a. concealed b. stated c. declared d. pronounced

78-.The incident …………………… when it was dark and raining heavily.

a. played b. placed c. occurred d. positioned

79- Winning the gold medal at the Olympics was the …………… of his career .

a) highlight b) important c) nervousness d) achieved

80- The ……………………… is the person who wants to gain skills.

a) trainee b) trainer c) interviewer d) interviewer

81- What questions does an interviewer usually ask an ………………………...

a) trainee b) trainer c) interviewer d) interviewee

82. Despite their different……………………, they get on with each other.

a) characters b) personally c) personification d)personalities

83- The police stopped the woman in front of the hotel and searched the ….of her bag.

a) inclusion b) contents c) encloses d) surface

84- The book is scheduled for …………………… in the autumn.

a. donation b. community c. publication d. instruction

86- The news of his brother's accident gave him a ………

A – shock B – shocking C – shocked D- shocks

87-.The policeman ordered the …………………… to drop his weapon.

a. visual b. visible c. local d. criminal

88- The divorce ………………….. awarded custody to the child's mother.

a. chart b. court c. smart d. cart

89- Nowadays almost everyone ………. a computer; they are available everywhere.

a. owes b. moans c. means d. owns

90- The convict had to pay a large …………….. of money to the family of the victim.

a. some b. summit c. consume d. sum

91- I don't know French, so I bought the English ………………. of the book.

a) copies b) version c) division d) vision

92- The lift broke down on the 10th floor and a lot of people were ………… inside it.

a) stick b) stuck c)stung d) taught

93- The treasures of the ancient Egyptians are ……………………………

a) worthless b) priceless c) helpless d) emotional

94- Bombing civilians is a cruel ………………….. against humanity.

a) dime b) crime c) criminal d) chrome

95- The company …………………… a lot of damages for its losses.

a) mention b) demanded c) investigated d) wandered

96- Recording companies continue efforts to fight internet…..

A- piracy B-conspiracy C- fancy D- pirate

97-The prices of goods vary according to supply and……………………….....

a-defend b-mend c-mind d-demand

Grammar

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

Form:

The second conjugation of the verb التصريف الثانى للفعل

- We travelled to Canada last Summer.

Use

1) We use the past simple to talk about finished actions and time

1- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن وقت منتهى واحداث منتهية

- She **visited** London in 2010. - I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

2) We use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past

2- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن أحداث مكتملة فى الماضى

- I **went** to Aswan in 1995
- Shakespeare **wrote** his masterpiece, hamlet in 533.

3) We use the past simple to talk about sequences of completed actions in the past.

3- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن أحداث متسلسلة (متتالية) فى الماضى

- When I arrived home, I had a shower. Then, I went out for lunch.

4) We use the past simple to talk about repeated actions in the past.

4- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة بانتظام فى الماضى :

- I always **ate** breakfast before I went to school.
- She **cooked** lunch every day last week.

يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة - one day - in 2007 – from + سنة + to + سنة – When I was.................. - How long ago- in those days – in early days – in ancient times – the other day

- I **last ate** fish when I was in Alex.

Expressing a past habit

1-was / were + used to + v + ing / noun كان معتادا على

-Zeyad **was used to a life** of comfort.

-Nada **was used to reading** film reviews.

2- الفاعل + always / usually / sometimes.+ ماضى بسيط

-Mona **always made** mistakes in her exams when she was a primary school student.

3- الفاعل + used to + المصدر

- She **used to follow** him wherever he went.
- Mary **used to borrow** her husband's car. Now she has a car of her own

Didn't use to + المصدر

- He didn't use to stay up late.

Notice:

used to + inf = don't /doesn't + المصدر ... anymore / any longer

= no longer + مضارع بسيط

- Nancy **used to wear** high heels = Nancy **doesn't wear high heels anymore = Nancy no longer wears high heels.**

Used to VS. would

1-Would

- ***يمكن استخدام would فى الحالة الثانية من if***
- **We use "would" in the 2nd conditional**

- I f I were a pilot, I **would** fly to Paris.
- If I were you, I**'d** have a word in his ear before it's too late.
- In some situations, **"would" and "used to"** are interchangeable when we are talking about a past habit.
- ***تستخدم would و used to للتعبير عن عادة فى الماضى ويمكن استخدام أيهما مكان الأخرى***

- *I remember when my brother **used to (would)** buy me a new video game for every one of my birthdays.*
- *When I was young, I **used to (would)** play football in the street.*

- ***We use "used to" with action & stative verbs.***
- ***We can't use "would" with stative verbs to express past habits.***
- ***للتعبير عن عادة فى الماضى يمكن استخدام used to مع أفعال الحركة وأفعال الحالة***
- ***ولكن لاحظ : لا تستخدم would مع أفعال الحالة للتعبير عن عادة فى الماضى***

- *I used to be a doctor.*
- *I would be a doctor.* (×)
- *I used to have a car.*
- *I would have a car.* (×)

Unreal past الماضى الغير حقيقي

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضي بسيط أتمنى

- *I **don't have** much money.* (I wish)
- *I wish I **had** much money.*
- *I **am too short** to play basketball* (I wish)
- *I wish I **were** tall.*
- ***لاحظ الجمل الأتية:***
- *I don't speak Spanish. I wish I (don't – didn't – do – **did**)*
- *I wish I had a new tablet but I (**don't** – didn't – hadn't – haven't)*

2- I'd rather + فاعل + ماضي بسيط أفضل

- A: Can I play computer games, mum

- Mum: I'd rather you **studied** your lessons

3- It's time / It's high time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط حان الوقت لـ

- It's time you **brushed** your teeth.

It's high time you **did** your homework

Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضى المستمر

Form: was / were + v. + ing

Ex: Somebody phoned me while I **was cooking** the dinner.

1- We use the past continuous to talk about an action which was going on at a certain time in the past

1- يعبر الماضى المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا أثناء وقت معين فى الماضى :

- Between six and half past six this morning, I **was having** breakfast.

2- We use the past continuous to talk about interrupted actions

2- يعبر الماضى المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما تخلله حدث آخر فى الماضى :

- Suzy **was cooking** lunch when her phone **rang**.
- What **were you doing** when the accident **happened**?

3- We use the past continuous to talk about two parallel actions

3- يعبر الماضى المستمر عن حدثين كانا مستمران فى نفس الوقت :

- While / As / When I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was helping** mum.

Notice the difference:

- I **cooked** lunch at 3 o'clock = **I started cooking lunch at 3 o'clock.**
- I **was cooking** Lunch at 3 o'clock. = **I started cooking earlier and I was in the middle (process) of cooking when it was 3 o'clock.**

✍ **عادة لا نستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الأفعال التى تصف حالة، شعور، حاسة، رأى، فهم، ادراك ، ملكية ولكن نستخدم معها ماضى بسيط لأنها تعبر عن حالة ثابتة ودائمة :**

- She **seemed** ill when I **visited** her.
- While I **was** at home, someone **knocked** on the door. **(NOT: ~~was being~~)**

لاحظ : لا يستخدم V.To.Be فى الاستمرار ولكن نكتفى بـ was / were فقط .

بعض أفعال الحواس قد تأتى فى الاستمرار اذا جاءت بمعنى مؤقت و متغير مثل:

- Omar **was seeing off** his friends at the airport.
- Jade **was tasting** the food when her baby started shouting

✍ **يستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية :**

While بينما - **as** بينما - **just as** فى اللحظة التى - **when** عندما - **all day yesterday = the whole day yesterday** طوال الأمس - **all the time** طوال الوقت - **yesterday morning / at noon**

While (as) / Just as / + ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط

(حدث كان مستمر فى الماضى وقطعه حدث أخر)

While (as) / Just as / when ماضي مستمر + ماضي مستمر

(حدثان استمرا فى الماضى ولم يقطع أحدهما الأخر)

- **While / As / Just as** he **was leaving** the house, the phone **rang**.
- **While / As / just as / When** Mum **was cooking**, my sister **was watching** TV.

Mr. Sobhy Elghitany 01002018593

When+ ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط
When + ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر

✍ يمكن أن يأتي بعد when ماضى بسيط ثم ماضى مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى :
- I **was studying** English **when** the lights **went** out.
- The lights **went** out **when** I **was studying** English.

✍ يمكن أن يأتي بعد because ماضى مستمر و الفعل الأخر ماضى بسيط :
- Magdy **couldn't** hear the phone **because** he **was having** a shower.

✍ فى حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد while نستخدم فعل ينتهي بـ ing :
- **While (I was) watching** the film, I fell asleep.

✍ يمكن أن نستخدم During بدلا من While و يأتي بعدها اسم :
- **During my lunchtime**, the phone rang.

✍ يمكن أن نستخدم On بدلا من When و يأتي بعدها فعل ينتهي بـ ing أو اسم :
- **On seeing** the police, the thief ran away.

Exercises on the past simple and the past continuous

Choose the correct answer:

1- Hany couldn't answer the phone because he **(had – was having – have – had had)** a shower.
2- The boy **(is breaking – was breaking – broke – had broken)** the glass window when he hit it with the ball.
3- When I was young, I **(living – lived – have lived – live)** by the sea.
4- They **(were listening – listened – listen – have listened)** to music while their mother was cooking.
5- It's time you (**sweep – swept – sweeping – has swept**) the floor
6- She used to (**works – work – working – worked**) hard but now she is a lazy student.
7- (**On – During – While – By**) the lesson, Amr made a loud noise.
8- At the age of seven, my parents (are taking – were taking – took – take) me to Jordan.
9- At the age of seven, he (gave – was given – has given – had given) a prize for a drawing of an animal.
10- Someone phoned me while I (cook – was cooked – am cooking – was cooking) the dinner.
11- While my car (was mending – was being mended – has mended – had mended), I went shopping.
12- While my mother was doing the washing up, my baby sister (was looking – has been looked – was being looked – had looked) after.
13- I (have seen – saw – would see – was seen) him a few days ago.
14- He (didn't use to - isn't used to – used – uses) need much sleep, but he does now.
15- (Are – Is – Did – Does) you use to play with dolls?

16- While he was finishing one story, he (thinks – is thinking – was thinking – has thought) of another one.
17- My last e-mail (send – was sending – has sent – was sent) to six people.
18- When she (is – was – was being – has been) seven, she wrote a poem which won a prize.
19- She (writes – has written – wrote – will write) poetry for 7 years, but now she writes novels.
20- This film (directed – had directed – was directed – was directing) by Thomas Wilson.

Present perfect simple tense زمن المضارع التام

Have / has + P.P

المضارع التام هو الزمن الوحيد فى اللغة الانجليزية الذي يربط الماضى بالحاضر إذ يستخدم لـ:

1- يعبر عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى ومازال موجود حتى الآن :

- Mona **has studied** English **for** ten years.
- We **have been** at this school **since** 2012.

2- يعبر عن حدث أنتهى فى الماضى ومازالت اثارة موجودة حتى الآن :

- Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so he can't play football today.

3- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت حديثا أو منذ فترة قصيرة :

- Leila isn't here. She's **just gone** out.
- **I've** already **finished my first year at university**.

4- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث لم تحدث من قبل (تحدث لأول مرة) :

- She**'s** never **played** tennis.
- I **haven't received** a reply to my email **yet**.

5- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن خبرة سابقة او موقف سابق :

- I **have never eaten** Chinese food. - **Have** you **ever ridden** a camel?

6- يعبر عن حدث تم فى الماضى دون تحديد وقت حدوثه. وعند التحديد نستخدم ماضى بسيط :

- She **has polished** her shoes. - She **polished** her shoes **yesterday**.

7- يدل المضارع التام على حدث متكرر (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدوث مرة أخرى) :

- Ronaldo has scored a hundred goals. **(He can score more.)**
- She has been to the cinema twice this week. **(and the week isn't over yet.)**

- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضى البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعنى ذلك أن الحدث توقف :

- He wrote 46 novels. **(He stopped writing. / he died)**

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية :

already / just / ever / never / yet / since / for / so far / up till now/ lately / recently

- He **has typed** five letters **so far**.

- كما يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية :

It's / This is the first time ……. ever……. / It's / This is the only ………..
In recent years / In the last few years/months ………..
Over the ages / years على مر العصور/ السنين

- **It's the first time** I **have ever been** to this place.
- **This is the only** play I **have seen**.

Key Words

* **recently** مؤخراً / حديثاً (فى نهاية الجملة المثبتة)
  - I have seen Ali many times recently.
* **lately** مؤخراً / حديثاً (فى نهاية الجملة المنفية والمثبتة)
  - I have / haven't seen Ali lately.
* **never** ابدا / لم يسبق (قبل التصريف الثالث لتنفى الجملة)
  - I have never seen a lion.
* **yet** من قبل – حتى الآن (فى نهاية الجملة المنفية او السؤال)
  - I haven't seen a lion yet. - have you seen a lion yet?
* **just** فى الحال * **already** بالفعل/ تواً (قبل التصريف الثالث فى الجملة المثبتة والسؤال)
  - We have just seen Ahmed running. – Have you posted the letter **already**?
* **ever** سبق
  (قبل التصريف الثالث فى السؤال وبعد الفاعل المنفى وبعد صيغة التفضيل وبعد first time)
  - Have you ever been to the zoo? - Nothing like this has ever happened.
  - This is **the most exciting** film I have ever seen.

Since / For

• يأتى بعد **since** مدة تحدد بداية الحدث أما **for** يأتى بعدها المدة التى استغرقها هذا الحدث :

• **Since** 2005/ winter/ October / Sunday / 5 o'clock / yesterday / last week (year / month) / this morning / lunch / then / birthday / childhood (المناسبات)

• **for** ... (years/seasons/months/weeks/days/hours) - a (day/week/moth/year) - an hour - ages - a fortnight - a long/short time - the last week (year/month)

• إذا جاء مع **since** فعل واحد يكون فى زمن المضارع التام أما إذا جاء مع **since** فعلين فالفعل الذى يلى **since** يكون ماضى بسيط و الآخر مضارع تام :

- I **haven't seen** him **since** last week.
- I **haven't seen** him **since** he **left** for Cairo.

• إذا بدأنا بـ **It's** نستخدم التركيب التالى :

It's + مدة زمنية + since + فاعل + last + ماضى بسيط مثبت

- I haven't seen him for ages. (It's……) - It's ages **since** I last **saw** him.

• لاحظ من فضلك :

since + last year, last week,… = for + the last year, the last week,…

- I haven't seen him for the last month. = I haven't seen him since last month.

An Important Note

* **S.+ have / has been to =... went and came back** ذهب إلى مكان وعاد منه
  Ex: He went to Aswan and came back. (been) - He has been to Aswan.
* **S. + have / has gone to =... went and didn't come back** ذهب ومازال هناك
  Ex: He went to Aswan and he is still there. (has) - He has gone to Aswan.

ملاحظات على استخدام المضارع التام:

- عند الحديث عن مؤلفات كاتب معين نستخدم المضارع التام اذا كان الكاتب على قيد الحياه ومتوقع أن يستمر فى الكتابة ولكن اذا كان الكاتب فارق الحياه نستخدم الماضى البسيط

♦ Alice Walker **has written** books of poetry and short stories. Her next book is due to be published next year.

♦ Ernest Hemingway **wrote** seven novels. He died in 1961.

- نستخدم المضارع التام فى الترجمة اذا كان ما نتحدث عنه مازال أثره ممتد حتى الحاضر
- مثال : كان للتكنولوجيا الحديثة أثرا هائل على التقدم فى مجال الاتصالات
- Modern technology **has had** a tremendous (huge) effect on the progress in the field of communications.
- يمكن استخدام **since** للتعبير عن السبب مثل **because – as** وفى هذه الحالة لا ترتبط بزمن معين
- He didn't hear the doorbell **since (because)** he was listening to music
- يمكن أن تأتى **since** فى نهاية الجملة مسبوقة بكلمة **ever** أو نستخدم **since then**

- She left home in 2016 and hasn't been seen **ever since.**
= She left home in 2016 and hasn't been seen **since then.**

- يمكن أن يأتى بعد **since (v+ing)**
- **Since writing** his first novel, he has become a literary star.

- المضارع التام فى المبنى للمجهول:

Have been / has been + PP

- He has written the letter. The letter **has been written.**

The Present perfect continuous tense

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

Have/has been +V- ing

- يعبر عن حدث بدأ واستمر حتى الأن
- I've **been studying** all day.
- She **has been waiting** for over an hour and there's still no sign of him.
- لتوضيح نتيجة موقف فى الحاضر
- I've **been running.** That's why I'm so tired.
- ويعبر عن حدث استمر بشكل منتظم من الماضى الى الحاضر
- It's **been raining** a lot recently.
- I've **been learning** Greek for the last few months.
- ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الكلمات الأتية:

All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for…now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over (for) the last (past) few months/How long

- I have been doing this exercise for two hours and I **haven't** finished yet.
- I have been having a lot of problems with my car **lately.**

•She is so tired. She**'s been working** hard **all day**.

•It **has been raining** heavily for the past 3 days.

•He **has been studying for** 5 hours **now**.

•How long **have** you **been learning** Spanish? –For 3 years.

- **لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام فقط:**
- **عندما لا يستغرق الفعل وقتا طويلا**

• My uncle **has joined** the army**.**

- **عندما نذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل**

• Mona **has sent** me three e-mails**.**

- **مع الأفعال التى لا تستخدم فى الأزمنة المستمرة**

• **I've known** Yara since kindergarten**.**

I have been swimming since I was 3.

= I have been swimming from the age of 3.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

1- Something is wrong with his car, so he (has taken – has been taken – was taken – is being taken) it to the garage.

2- The injured woman (takes – has taken – will take – has been taken) to hospital.

4- I (enjoy – am enjoying – had to enjoy – have enjoyed) reading novels since I was a young child.

5- I (have had – had had – have to have – am having) my own computer for 3 years now.

6- All the students in my class (are passed – are passing – were passing – have passed) the exam already.

7- She (will play – was playing – has been playing – have been playing) the piano since the age of six and she still plays every day.

8- How long (you know – do you know – have you known – have you been knowing) Mr. Ahmed? –For ten years.

9- She (hasn't received - doesn't receive – hadn't received – has received) the prize yet.

10- What have you been doing? –I (had been watching - have been watching – was watching – would watch) a history of the 2016 Olympic Games on TV.

11- He (had been training - has been training – had trained – was training) really hard since the World weight-lifting Championships in 2014.

12- I (have been playing – was playing – am played – am playing) football for as long as I can remember, but for the last few months, I've been playing squash regularly.

13- I (was trying – will be trying - have been trying – had tried) to contact you for ages. What have you been doing?

14- My phone (hadn't worked - hasn't worked – wasn't working – isn't working) very well since I dropped it last week.

15- I'm sorry. I (had been – was being – am being - have been) really busy recently.

16- I (have been living – was living – have been lived – had been living) in Alexandria for ten years now.

17- I (would do – will be doing – was doing - have been doing) my homework for two hours and I'm still doing it.

18- Mother (has been cooking – was cooking – had been cooking – cooks) since noon. She hasn't finished yet.

19- I (read – was read – was reading - have been reading) that book you lent me and I'm really enjoying it.

20- This author (writes - has written – was writing – is writing) several books, but I haven't seen any of them in the shops.

21- You look tired. What have you been doing? –I've had a very busy day. I arrived at the shop at 11 this morning and I (have been serving – has been served – was serving - serve) customers all day. I haven't even had time for lunch.

22- What have you been doing since we last (have met – met were meeting – had met - met)? -I've been travelling around Europe. I've visited France, Italy and Spain.

23- How long have you been learning English? – (Since – For – Yet – Already) I was eight years old.

General Exercises on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. The washing machine (delivered - delivers – was delivered – had delivered) while I was reading the newspaper.
2. While I (have come – were coming – was coming – had come) to school today, I saw an old friend.
3. At six o'clock yesterday evening, I (was watching - am watching – have been watching – watch) TV.
4. What (did you do – have you done – were you doing – do you do) when I called you? You sounded very busy.

5- While my sister (does – has done – was doing – had been doing) her homework, she was listening to music.
6- A few years ago, my parents (are lived - were lived – have lived – lived) in a small flat in the city centre.
7- Yesterday evening, we (were revising - revised – have revised – was revising) for our English test when all the lights went out.
8- Our school (was opening – has opened – was opened – opening) exactly 25 years ago today.
9- Our block of flats (was built - build – has been built – was building) five years ago.
10- Yesterday evening, the programme (was watching - to watch – was watched – has been watched) by a million people.
11- My mother made me a cake. It (tasted - was tasting – is tasting – has tasted) of lemons.
12- I (was starting – have started – am starting – started) this school in 2016.
13- When I was younger, I used (to play – play – playing – played) tennis with my friend.
14- Before the start of this lesson, I (spoke – have spoken – speak – was spoken) to my English teacher.
15- Vegetables and fruits don't taste as delicious as they (used to be – used to do – were used to – used to have) when I was a kid.
16- What were the two boys talking about when we (were arriving – had arrived – have arrived – arrived).
17- Ali moved to this city five years ago, but it seems he still (hasn't – didn't – isn't – doesn't) used to living with the heavy traffic here.
18- I have lost my pen, and I don't remember where I last (was using – used – have used – use) it.
19- Children soon (get used to – used to – is used to – was used to) spending much of their free time online.
20- When the film finished, I (had set – was setting - set – have set) the alarm clock and went to bed.
21- I don't seem to be able to concentrate on my work because I (don't have – didn't have – haven't had – wasn't having) enough sleep last night.
22- That's terrible! A four-year old boy (fall - fell – was falling – has been falling) from a bridge while he was running after his dog.
23- The lights went out as we (were discussing – have discussed – were discussed – discuss) the plans for the wedding.
24- I was driving on a road in the mountains when I (was running - ran – have run – have been running) out of petrol.
25- Nora bought an ice cream and then she (went – was going – had gone – goes) home.

26- What (were you doing – are you doing - have you been studying - do you do) in Geography recently? –I've been studying the oceans.

27- How long has your father been working for his company? –(For – Since – From – Yet) about two years.

28- Have you finished this exercise (for – since – already – ever)? –Yes, I have finished it.

29- They've been playing squash all morning. That's why they (look – had looked – were looking – are looked) exhausted.

30- My brother (has just passed – has just been passing – has just been passed – is just passing) his university exams – that's why he looks so happy.

31- Have you (yet – never - ever – so far) tried to write your name and address with your left hand?

32- It is the best decision I (have ever made – have ever done – have ever been made – am making) in my life.

33- A fire (had broken - has broken – is broken – has been broken) out at a hotel in the city centre. The fire is burning now.

34- That house on the corner (had been - has been – is – was) empty for three years.

35- Don't wash up that cup. I (have finished – have been finishing - haven't finished – hadn't finished) my coffee yet.

36- I've already (to book - booked – been booking – booking) my flight home.

37- He's been (living – to live – lived – had lived) in the village since 1995.

38- She (wrote – had been writing - has been writing – would write) her autobiography since 1987.

39- I (haven't been eating – hadn't been eating – wasn't eating – am not eating) much lunch lately. I've been going to the gym at lunchtimes.

40- She's been playing tennis on and off أحيانا (since - for – ever – yet) three years.

41- A: How long (do you wait – did you wait - have you been waiting – have been waited) for me? B: For about ten minutes.

42- She's (done – been – gone – went) to visit Susan. She'll be home tomorrow.

43- Since (left – has left – leaves – leaving) school, she has had 3 temporary jobs.

44- My friend (writes – wrote – has written – was writing) several novels. He's just finished his seventh novel.

45- What (did you do – were you doing – have you done – do you do) when I called you? You sounded very busy.

46- While I (did – was doing – have done – doing) my homework, my sister was listening to music.

47- In 2010, my parents (lived – were living – were lived – had lived) in a small flat in the city centre.

48- I (had gone – was going – have gone – went) to the museum in 2015.

49- Yesterday evening, we (revised – were revising – were revised – had revised) for our English test when all the lights went out.

50- I first (wrote – was writing – was written – had written) stories and poems when I was at primary school.

Writing

A Persuasive Essay

Social Media has a negative impact on news and society

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight **percent** of people who have internet access get their news from social media. Although this means that we can find news easily and get regular updates on our phones, in my **view** I think that social media has a **negative impact** on news and society.

To begin with, this **constant** cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people **stressed** and worried. A recent **survey** found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news.

Next, not everything we read or see on social media is true and **factual**. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might **spread** false information. In turn, this means that the public stop **trusting** journalists and news in general.

Lastly, social media starts to control what news we see and don"t see. Our social media, friends" become the managing editors". They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

In summary, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with **current** affairs, we need to avoid the negative effects. It"s important to be careful about where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a social responsibility to make every effort not to spread **inaccurate** or **misleading** news.

An essay about guidebooks

We still need **guidebooks** because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online. With today's social media, it is possible to find online **reviews** of everything from a local park or café to a famous restaurant or museum. Before you book a holiday, you can read what other people think of a hotel or car hire company and what they recommend you do when you get there. **Although** this means you can get information very easily, in my view, this is not as useful information as you can get from a guidebook.

To begin with, we need to ask ourselves why people write reviews online. Whilst it is sometimes because people like writing their opinions, at other times they have a reason for writing it. Perhaps they know the owners of the café, or perhaps they are the owners of the café! That is why they give it a good review.

Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews? It is difficult to know this information. If they are 50-year-old Europeans, will they have the same opinion as you? It is very hard to know if you are going to like the same places that they like.

Lastly, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually **experts**. You can trust them for accurate information and **a balanced point of view**. They also know who is using their books, so if the book is intended to be for young people, they will recommend places that young people will like.

To conclude, online reviews are useful, but it's important to remember that they are just people's opinions. If you want to know what experts think, personally I think you should buy a guidebook.

A Persuasive Essay

(A) What is meant by a persuasive essay? **ما هو المقال الاقناعى**

- ***It's a type of essays where the writer*** *tries to get the reader to accept a particular point of view or understand the writer's position.. It often requires the collection of facts and research*

– المقال الاقناعى: فى هذا النوع يحاول الكاتب أن يجعل القارىء يتقبل رأى معين وأن يتفهم وجهة نظره وهذا النوع من المقالات يتطلب جمع المعلومات والحقائق حول الموضوع

(B)The main parts الأجزاء الرئيسية

1-Introductory paragraph **الفقرة التقديمية**

- Grab (capture) the reader's attention using a "Hook" اجذب انتباه القارئ بجملة جاذبة
- Give an overview of the argument "Topic sentence" اعطى نظرة عامة للنقاش جملة الموضوع
- Close with a "Thesis" statement that reveals the position to be argued.

اختم الفقرة بأطروحة وهى عبارة تكشف عن الموقف موضوع النقاش

2-Body (Bulk) paragraphsفقرات جسم المقال

- Each body paragraph should focus on one piece of evidence.
- **يجب أن تركز كل فقرة على دليل واحد فقط**
- Within each paragraph, provide sufficient (enough) supporting detail. "Supporting sentence"
- **قم بتقديم تفاصيل كافية (جمل داعمة)**

3- Opposing view paragraph **فقرة خاصة بوجهة النظر المعارضة**

- Describe and then refute (disprove) the key points of the opposing view.
- **صف ثم اثبت عدم صحة النقاط الرئيسية لوجهة النظر المعارضة**
-

4-Concluding paragraphالفقرة الخاتمة

- Restate and reinforce the thesis and supporting evidence.

Using numbers + nouns as adjectives

استخدام الاسم + العدد كصفة

Pay attention: انتبه

كيف نستخدم العدد + الاسم كصفة؟ لاحظ المثال التالى:

- This house has **three bedrooms**.

= It's **a three – bedroom** house.

فى المثال السابق تعتبر **a three – bedroom** صفة للاسم **house**

- The astronauts did **a two-hour** space walk.
- The astronauts usually do **two-hour** space **walks**.

a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.

Impotant Rule قاعدة هامة

Adjectives in English don't have plural forms

الصفات فى اللغة الانجليزية لا تجمع

- This building is **25 stories** high.

= This is **a 25 – story** building. Or This is **a twenty – five – story** building

- She's **two years** old.

= She's **a two – year** old. Or She's **a two – year – old** child.

Exercises on writing

Choose the correct answer:

1- *Separate your paragraphs by leaving a blank line or by:*

a) drawing a horizontal line.
b) indenting each paragraph.
c) using clear legible writing.
d) writing each paragraph in a different color.

2- *In a paragraph about the benefits of caffeine, which of the following **should NOT** be included?*

a) The recommended number of cups of coffee a person should drink everyday
b) How much caffeine a coffee cup contains
c) The cost of importing coffee beans
d) The effects of chemical stimulants.

3- *Social networks are great for business because they allow you to connect to many people. Furthermore, Facebook has a lot of fun games.*

What is wrong with this example?

a) Facebook's games are actually boring.
b) It should use 'moreover' instead.
c) The two ideas in these sentences are not related.
d) Many businesses don't allow the people who work there to use social networks

4- Climate change is a problem that affects all nations. We must all take responsibility and make adjustments to our lifestyles, such as driving smaller cars, wasting less food, and recycling everything we can. Furthermore, we must educate our children about the dangers of climate change so that they can help find solutions in the future.

The next paragraph discusses ways in which climate change negatively affects individuals and businesses. The above paragraph uses ***'furthermore'*** *already. Is it correct to begin the next paragraph with* ***'furthermore'****?*

a) Yes, and it is recommended.

b) Yes, but it is not recommended because it is stylistically not attractive.

c) No, it's grammatically wrong.

d) No, but no one will notice, so it is okay to do it.

5- What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?

a. The introduction sentence ***b. The topic sentence***

c. The closing sentence ***d. The supporting sentence***

6- An essay is………………

a. a series of sentences about one main topic.

b. a series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.

c. the sentence that expresses the main point, or idea, of a paragraph.

d. an excellent way to get a lot of information down on paper.

7- What is the first paragraph in the essay called?

a. Conclusion ***b. Body paragraph*** ***c. Introduction*** ***d. Exposition***

8- Which of these should be avoided in a good essay?

a. Slang ***b. Dignified words*** ***c. Brevity*** ***d. Unity***

9- What is a hook?

a. An opening a sentence that captures the reader's attention.

b. The last sentence of a paragraph.

c. A tool used to catch a thought. ***d. A boring sentence.***

10- *Which of the following is not a type of a hook?*

a) question *b) Statistic*

c) quotation *d) theme*

11- "Mona lost all her money, so she couldn't buy a mobile" what type of transitions is used in the above sentence?

a) cause and effect *b) contrast*

c) Enumeration *d) Similarity*

12- Which of the following words are synonyms?

a) student & pupil ***b) eat & drink***

c) awful & wonderful ***d) art & math***

13- *Many students choose to study abroad because of the life-lessons that travel provides. This way they not only improve their academic skills, but their personal and cultural skills as well.*

Furthermore,... ***The rest of this paragraph should discuss:***

a) ***another reason studying overseas is beneficial.***
b) the difficulties of studying overseas.
c) the great food that you can try when you travel.
d) the things they can learn in their home countries.

Improve your thinking skills

والأن مع مجموعة من الأسئلة التى تنمى مهارات (الفهم والتفكير والتحليل والابداع) طبقا للنظام الجديد للثانوية العامة

1) Choose the correct answer:

1- He couldn't attend his daughter's marriage.........his illness.
a) because b) due to c) despite d) as

2- Which is correct?
a) Have you ever visited Greece?
b) Have you ever visit Greece?
c) Have you visited Greece last year?
d) Have you never visited Greece?

3- Have you learned the present perfect tense?
a) Yes, I've b) Yes, I have c) Yes, I've learned d) Yes, I did

4- Which is correct?
a) We been there many times b) We be there many times.
c) We have been there many times. d) We has been there many times

5- Which is correct?
a) I've worked there since five months. b) I've worked there for five months.
c) I've work there for five months. d) I've ever worked there for five years

6- I'm afraid she's not here at the moment. .... to a meeting.
a) She's gone b) She go c) She gone d) she will go

7- .... writing the report?
a) You have finished b) Have you finished
c) You finish d) you will finish

8- We use the present perfect to talk about....................
a) Finished time b) Unfinished time
c) Past experiences d) b & c may be possible answers

9- Which is correct?
a) I have met John yesterday. b) I met John yesterday.
c) I has met john yesterday d) a & b

10- When ……………………… the email?

a) have you received ***b) did you receive***

c) have you receive ***d) did you received***

11- Which tense connects the past and the present?

a) past simple ***b) present perfect***

c) present continuous ***d) past perfect***

12- ………………………… the news last night?

a) Did you watch ***b) Have you watch***

c) Have you watched ***d) Did you watched***

13- Which is correct?

a) How long have you lived in New York?

b) How long did you lived in New York?

c) How long have you live in New York?

d) How long will you lived in New York?

14- I ………………. Debra for many years. We met when we were in school and we are still good friends.

a) knew ***b) has known*** ***c) have known*** ***d) will know***

15- What time …………………….. the doctor?

a) have you called ***b) did you call*** ***c) did you called*** ***d) have you call***

16- Select the correct sentence in the **PRESENT PERFECT** tense:

a) We buried the treasure on an island a long way away.

b) We burying the treasure on an island a long way away.

c) We have buried the treasure on an island a long way away.

d) We have been buried the treasure on an island a long way away.

17- Which do you think is the correct sentence in the **PAST SIMPLE** tense?

a) The sun shone brightly.

b) The sun shined brightly.

c) The sun has shoned brightly.

d) The sun is shining brightly.

18- "I have been studying all day." This sentence is an example of the ………….

a) present perfect continuous tense ***b) past perfect continuous tense***

c) past perfect tense ***d) present simple tense***

19 - …………………….. the wedding for six months, so everything is ready now.

a) They planning ***b) They are planing***

c) They have been planning ***d) They had been planning***

20- This is the first time we …………………. to a theatre.

a) had been ***b) have been*** ***c) went*** ***d) was going***

21- I haven't seen Aya …………….. the last time we were together.

a) for ***b) ago*** ***c) since*** ***d) yet***

22- The post ……………………….. just now.

a) comes b) came c) has come d) had come

23- “We waited for three hours.” This sentence can be rewritten as:

a) We had three – hours wait.

b) We had a three – hour – wait.

c) We had a three – hour wait.

d) We had a three – hour await.

24- The garage has enough room for two cars. This sentence can be rewritten as:

a) It’s two room’s garage. ***b) It’s a two – room garage.***

c) It’s a two – rooms garage. ***d) It’s two – room a garage.***

Translation

A)- Choose the correct English translation:

1- أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة بفضل العولمة.

a) The world has become a small village in favour to globalization.

b) The world has become a small village thanks to globalization.

c) The world has became a small village in favour to globalization.

d) The world has became a small village thanks to globalized.

2- كوفيد 19 هو مرض معدى يسببه فيروس كورونا المستجد والذى يصيب الانسان لأول مرة. ولأن أعراض الانفلونزا وكوفيد – 19 متشابهة ، يصعب التمييز بينهم بناءا على الأعراض فقط. ولهذا ربما يكون من الضرورى اجراء الاختبارات لتأكيد التشخيص.

a) *COVID – 19 is an infection disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone; Therefore, testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.*

b) *COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hardly to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone; Therefore, testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.*

c) *COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to say the difference between them based on symptoms alone; Therefore, testing may be needed to help conclude a diagnosis.*

d) *COVID – 19 is an infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus introduced to humans for the first time. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone; Therefore, testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis.*

Test on Unit 1

1- Al –Ahram Weekly..................... a lot of articles about science every week.
a-writes b– translates c – publishes d – does

2- The students waited with ....breath to know the result of the exam.
a-bated b-pitied c-baited d-patted

3- A system of rules that people must obey is a.............................
a- style b- task c-way d-law

4- He is dishonest. He has .... my personal secrets online.
a. cared b. shared c. cheered d. chanted

5- The two countries agreed to work together to strengthen border ……………….. .
a. safely b. occurrence c. currency d. security

6- Social .... are changing the way people communicate, work, and shop.
a. media b. mania c. trail d. trial

7- Book piracy.................................the publisher's surprise.
a-rains b-reins c-runs d-ruins

8- Everyone can .... knowledge through practice.
a. detain b. obtain c. aspect d. detail

9- While I was finishing one story, I (planned – was planning – was planned – had planned) the next one.

10- I sat down and (did – was doing – was done – had done) my work when I had opened the windows.

11- He's been phoning me (every week – last week - all week – per week) for an answer.

12- It was dark when we (reached – were reaching – were reached – had reached) the beach because the sun went down.

13- The university (has been sending – has been sent – had been sending – sends) students here for over twenty years to do work experience.

14- (Since – Yet – Recently – Lately) you are unable to answer, perhaps we should ask someone else.

15- They had an argument a couple of years ago and they haven't spoken (for – since – never – just).

16- I (used to read – was reading – had read – have read) at least one book a week, but now I don't read so many.

2- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In my project, I have to write about three powerful women in history. It is not easy to decide who to write about because there have been many important women! However, I'm going to start with Hatshepsut, who was ruler of ancient Egypt for longer than any other woman. She was the daughter of Thutmose I. During her time as Pharaoh, she helped to build many important buildings, started trade with new countries and won some important wars. She died in around 1458 BCE. Archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut until the 19th century. **This** might be because pictures and sculptures of the Pharoah show her as a man. Next, I want to write about Emperor Wu Zetian. Wu Zetian had a good education. She was ruler of China in the first century

CE and helped to improve Chinese people's education. Wu Zetian, who died at the age of 80, also helped to improve China's agriculture. In that way, there was enough food for everyone to eat. She is impressive because she is the only woman in China to have ruled as an Emperor. Finally, I will include Britain's Queen Victoria who ruled from 1837 to 1901. She was a respected Queen for 63 years at a time when Britain was the most powerful country in the world. She was also a wife and the mother of nine children. The Queen insisted on a law to stop people using slaves in 1838. She was also responsible for reducing the number of hours that people had to work in factories.

A) Choose the correct answer:

17- Which of the following did Hatshepsut not do to help ancient Egypt?

a) ***sell goods to other countries*** *b)* ***win battles with other countries***

c) ***help to build*** *d)* ***open new schools***

18- How do you think that Wu Zetian's education helped her to be a good ruler?

a) ***She learned how to help other people.*** *b)* ***She knew about art.***

c) ***She could trade with other countries.*** *d)* ***She could win wars.***

19- How did Wu Zetian make sure that people had enough to eat? She …………

a) ***helped people's education.*** *b)* ***improved farms.***

c) ***opened shops.*** *d)* ***opened factories***

20- What is the main idea of the text?

a) ***Women should be rulers.*** *b)* ***Women can do great things.***

c) ***Women were usually successful in the past.***

d) ***You can trust women.***

21- What does the underlined word **this** refer to?

a) ***Why archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut.***

b) ***Why Hatshepsut died.***

c) ***Why people thought Hatshepsut was a man.***

d) ***Why people painted pictures of Hatshepsut.***

22- What do you think the word Emperor refers to?

a) ***someone's name*** *b)* ***a part of China***

c) ***the name of a book*** *d)* ***the title of a ruler***

23- "The Queen insisted on a law to stop people using slaves." Insist on is a synonym of …..

a) develop **b) persist in** **c) take to** **d) look down on**

24- Give a suitable title for this passage.

a) Great women in history ***b) Great Egyptian women***

c) Role of women in history ***d) Main historical events***

1) Writing

25- Which of the following sentences has the perfect punctuation:

a) Nada works in as a nurse, in addition, she sells clothes

b) Nada works in as a nurse: in addition, she sells clothes.

c) Nada works in as a nurse? in addition, she sells clothes,

d) Nada works in as a nurse; in addition, she sells clothes.

26- A …………… paragraph tells a story. There's a sequence of action or there's a clear beginning, middle, and end to the paragraph.

a) descriptive ***b) expository*** ***c) argumentative*** ***d) narrative***

Translation

A) Choose the correct English translation:

27- تمتلك مصر كل مقومات الجذب السياحى ، طبيعة ساحرة ومناخ معتدل طوال العام وحوالى ثلث أثار العالم.

a) Egypt has all tourist attractions: charming nature, a moderate climate all over the year and about a third of the world's monuments.
b) Egypt has all tourist attractions: charming nature, a moderate climate all over the year and all the world's monuments.
c) Egypt possessed all tourist attractions: charming nature, a moderate climate all over the year and about a third of the world's monuments.
d) Egypt has all tourist attractions: magician nature, a middle climate all over the year and about a third of the world's monuments.

28- ان قضية اصلاح التعليم من أخطر القضايا التى تواجه المجتمع المصرى حيث أن البحث العلمى هو أحد ركائز الأمن القومى.

a) The case of education reform is one of the most serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security
b) The issue of education reform is one of the more serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security
c) The issue of education reform is one of the most serious issues faces the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security
d) The issue of education reform is one of the most serious issues facing the Egyptian society as scientific research is one of the pillars of national security

B) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29- The new education system aims to develop creative thinking and that the teacher isn't just a prompt but a mentor and instructor.

أ) الجديد فى نظام التعليم هو تنمية فكر الاختراع بحيث لا يكون المعلم مجرد شرارة بل مدرس ومدرب
ب) نظام التعليم الجديد يهدف الى تحسين الفكر الاحترافي بحيث لا يصبح المعلم مجرد محفز بل مستشار ومدرب
ج) يهدف نظام التعليم الجديد الى تطوير الفكر الابداعى وألا يكون الملم مجرد ملقن بل موجه ومرشد
د) الهدف من نظام التعليم الجديد هو النهوض بالتفكير وألا يصبح المدرس مجرد أله بل موجه ومرشد

30- It's healthy to eat fruits and vegetables regularly every day and to reduce eating sweets and chocolates because they are harmful to our health.

أ) -من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل غير منتظم كل يوم، وألا نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا .
ب) من الصحى عدم تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وأن نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا .
ج) من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وأن نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا .
د) من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وألا نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا